WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY STANTON SUSPENDED.

GEN. GRANT APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM-PROTEST OF MR. STANTON-THE CORRESPONDENCE IN FULL.-THE ATTACK ON JUDGE CHASE-THE PARDON OF CONOVER SOUGHT BY DEMOCRATS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867. The following is a copy in full of the correspondence of to-day between 5the President, Mr. Stanton, and Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE [MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,]

Sin: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Becretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all fer to Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and impowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867. SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informmg me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent, to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody as Secretary of War. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War ad interim, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force. Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To the President. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

Sir: The Hon, E. M. Stanton having been this day sus pended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C-

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1867. The How. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR: Inclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States notifying [me of my assignment as Acting Severary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance I cannot let the the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability, with which you have ever discharged the duty of Secretary of War.

With great respect,

U. S. GRANT, General. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867. GENERAL: Your note of this date, accompanied by copy of a letter addressed to you Aug. 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War ad interim, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War, but inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Becretary of War ad interim, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President. You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To Gen. U. S. Grant.

The suspension of Mr. Stanton was done so quietly that very little was known of it by the public generally until 6 o'clock this afternoon. Even the reporters of the sleepy Washington papers were so sure that the rumors which had been floating around during the early part of the day were false, that they made editorial statements to that effect in their editions this afternoon. To-night the news is pretty generally spread about town and is the sole topic of conversation. It has created some excitement, and there are many speculations as to whose turn it will be next. Randall and Seward are singled out very generally. In fact, it is the almost universal impression here that both of these gentlemen will sever their connection with the Administration, for the reason that both are disgusted with the President. Secretary Seward has leaned strongly toward Stanton in all his troubles with the President. and especially in this last one. This afternoon, after the Cabinet meeting, the ex-Secretary and Mr. Seward were out riding together, and this, with other odds and ends, has given color to the report that Mr. Seward will leave the Cabinet by his own free will sooner than was expected. The whole proceedings of the transfer of the office were over by noon. The clerks in the War Department were very much excited over it, and generally sided with Mr. Stanton. Gen. Grant first had an interview with the President and then with Mr Stanton, with whom he remained for some time.

It is not true that the President has telegraphed to Gen. Steedman to come here to take the position of Secretary of War, nor has he selected a successor to Mr. Stanton, but it is quite likely he may tender the position to a distinguished New-England ex-Gov-

Gov. Flanders of Louisians has ordered his Attorney-General to investigate the charges against Ex-Gov. Wells for his share in the Levee bond swindle, and to see if they are true, in order that the accused can be indicted. During the administration of Gov. Wells, \$8,000 were drawn out of the Treasury as the amount of expenses incurred in printing these bonds, while the charges of the engraver, it has been

ascertained, were but \$1,200. Gen. Sheridan has written a letter to Gen. Grant complaining bitterly of the conduct of Gen. Rousseau in New-Orleans, stating that he had exerted his influence with the Rebel citizens to prevent the accontance by them of Gen. Sheridan's construction

of the reconstruction acts; and also of his general demeanor toward Sheridan.

There is a good deal of feeling here among members of all parties in reference to Weed's recent assault made upon Mr. Chase. It is understood that there is a combination, headed by the infamous Thurlow Weed, for the purpose of destroying the Chief-Justice, as a possible candidate for the Presidency. The yearning of the country for a statesman they fear will culminate in his nomination, and hence these assertions that he corruptly made an enormous fortune in the Treasury Department. The truth is this: Mr. Chase was for many years the pioneer of the telegraph operations of the country. By these enterprises, and his profession he accumulated probably from \$50,000 to \$100,000 of property. While Governor of Ohio his capital decreased. His expenditures were more than his paltry salary, and it is well known that his salary as Secretary did not pay his housekeeping bills alone in this city. We all know how open and hospitable the Governor was. His house was a stopping-place for many wearied generals and soldiers, and around his table there was always a crowd. He is to-day a poorer man than when Governor of Ohio. It is well-known that Gov. Sprague, his son-in-law, never received nor made a dollar by any favor, directly or indirectly, from the Secretary. His relations with Mr. Jay Cooke were shown officially. 1 happen to know that Mr. Chase was very hard and stringent in his dealings with Mr. Cooke, and that that banker was more liberally treated by Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Chase was indeed so anxious on the subject of economy that many of his best friends remonstrated with him for what they considered morbid economy. During Lincoln's days he was always remonstrating about the Army and the Navy expenses, and in his own Department everything was kept down to the lowest figure. If Mr. Chase to-day is worth more than \$75,000, then his most intimate and cherished friends

are greatly deceived about his affairs. In his eagerness to make what he thought a clear ase against certain Radicals, Attorney-General Binckley, or the President, by whose directions the Sandford Conover documents were prepared and given to the press, has been guilty of suppressing important papers, and the view taken in these dispatches is nfirmed, that when all the evidence comes to light the President will be placed in a very unenviable position. The following facts from official records have come to the notice of your correspondent: On Feb. ruary 2, 1867, Sandford Conover, or Dunham, sent a petition to the President asking for pardon. It covered 24 pages of letter paper, and claimed, after rereciting the charges against him, that he was conyicted of perjury by prepared witnesses alone. Im mediately following Conover's signature is the following petition to the President from the leading Democratic members of the House of Representa-

tives:

My Dear President: I have been, and still am, of opinion that the perjury in this case was suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and that Conover was their tool, and to save themselves from public odium they have been instrumental in obtaining his conviction, and I believe him less guilty than others, or at least one other. I recommend him for pardon.

From reading the minority report of the Judiciary Committee with the statement of the Hon. A. J. Rogers above, I recommend Chas. K. Dunham (Conover) to your consideration.

I concur with Mr. Radford.

W. E. Niblack,
F. C. LE BLOND, GEORGE R. LATHAM.

The name of Mr. Latham is partially crassed, but it is

The name of Mr. Latham is partially erased, but it is easily discerned. The above document is contained in one of the President's official envelopes, indorsed as follows: "Executive, March 15, 1867. Case of Dunham, Chas. O., convicted of perjury. Application for pardon recommended by the Hons. A. J. Rogers, Wm-Radford, W. E. Niblack, Geo. R. Latham, and others Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Attorney General for examination and action. By order of the President, Andrew K. Long, Secretary," This pe tition and indorsement were in the Attorney-Gen eral's office on file, but for reasons wholly partisan they were left out of the long document printed the other day. These facts prove that instead of Attoruey-General Binckley giving all the papers in the case, he prepared a garbled report, and that the Prespers printed above were on file in the Attorney-General's office, and that they were not included in Binekley's long letter. Yet he gives the latter to the public as a complete document through the agency of the Associated Press. It is asserted by the President's friends that when the disclosures came before him with an official detail of their contents for him to determine what to do with them, he decided after due deliberation neither to order investigations and the collection of othe evidence rumored to exist, nor on the other hand to let them lie secretly on his files, but to commit them forthwith to the public and rid himself of the whole matter as it stands,

A Mexican, who has just arrived here, brings intelligence that the body of Maximilian has been delivered to the Prussian Embassador, to be conveyed

Gen. Rousseau to-day had an interview with the Russian Commissioners for the transfer of the Russian possessions to the United States. Gen. Rousseau has received his commission and instructions as sole Commissioner on the part of the United States to receive the territory. The Commissioners expect to sail from New-York on the 21st inst. for San Francisco, where they will take a man-of-war for their destination, taking with them about two companies of soldiers. After transacting the functions of his commission, Gen. Rousseau will return to Portland. Oregon, the headquarters of his Department, which includes the new territory. He expresses himself much gratified with his command; his advices of the climate and country leading him to regard it as very desirable, both in a military and domestic point

Secretary McCulloch requested Solicitor Norton of the Court of Claims to appeal the celebrated cotton cases, in which the Government is interested to the extent of \$3,000,000, to the United States Supreme Court. The solicitor made the application, but the Court refused to allow the appeal. It is very certain that the Secretary will use every legal means, and do all in his power, to prevent the payment of these claims. It will be recollected that the House of Representatives requested him by resolution not to pay them on the judgment of the lower Courts. The same resolution failed in the Senate.

Applications for the increase of pensions under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, are receiving the special attention of the Pension Officer, and it is confidently expected that those filed prior to the first inst will be disposed of on the first of September prox. It will be better for claimants to wait until the first of October than to call for their original certificates; but if claimants prefer, the certificates will be returned to them on written application to the Commissioners, in cases not likely to be adjudicated

as early as the first of October next. The value of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, assigned to the United States in part payment of the recent defalcation in New-Orleans, is not affected by the mortgage held by the Fourth National

Bank of New-York. # A report is in circulation to-night that Judge Holt will shortly be suspended from his functions as Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Utica, Aug. 12 .- The New-York State Agri-

THE BOSTON TURNERS.

Boston, Aug. 12.-The festivities of the

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE COMMISSION TO ARRANGE PEACE-CAUSE-LESSNESS OF THE WAR-HISTORY OF THE EARLY BUTCHERIES OF INDIANS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORADO.

om Our Special Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6, 1867. The arrival here of the Commissioners, Gens. Sherman and Harney (Gen. Terry has not yet reached the city), the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. J. B. Henderson of this State, Chairman of the Committee of the United States Senate on Indian Affairs, Gen. John B. Sanborn of Minnesota, and Col. S. F. Tappan of Colorado, appointed by act of Congress, and instructed to secure, if possible, the establishment of peaceable relations with the Indians of the plains, and location on permanent reservations, suggests the inquiry as to when, where, and how this conflict now waged against the Indians commenced; who are responsi-ble for its commencement and con-tinuance, and how shall it be settled † The writer is one of those who are of opinion that the fault of ex-isting difficulties with the Iudians is wholly the fault of the whites, forced upon the country by a few white men, for selfish political and speculating purposes—an opinion of a majority of Congress, a majority of the people of the United States, and of a maity of the people of the United States, and of a majority of the Commission new holding its first session in this city; and, consequently, it is the general belief that it is easier and more honorable for us as a people to reconcile the Indians, instead of persisting in an almost fruitless attempt to conquer them.

Col. Tappan of Colorado, one of the Commissioners, says this conflict commenced near Denver, Colorado, in April, 1864, by an officer attempting to disarm

a small party of Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians who were in camp. The object being to force the Indians into a war so as to be able to secure, 1. The retention of the 1st Colorado Volunteers in that Territory, (they having been ordered to the States); 2. To secure the return of the 2d Colorado, then on service in Missagri (which came near successing for rvice in Missouri, (which came near succeeding, service in Missouri, (which came near succeeding, for the War Department gave the necessary orders for its return); and 3. To obtain authority to raise a third regiment of Colorado volunteers, all of them to be used for the purpose of securing the success of a project to establish a State government, and send the Territorial Governor and the Military Com-mandant of the Colorado District to Congress. In the Spring of 1864, the troops in Colorado re-ceived imperative orders to march into Missouri, where the 2d Regiment of Colorado Volunteers were then on drive; an order not relished by the Govthen on duty: an order not relished by the Gov-ernor and district commander, who determined, at all hazards, to prevent it, and the only way to do so all hazards, to prevent it, and the only way to do so was to force the Indians into a war with the United States. A small band of Indians were in camp below Denver; a person named Ripley was found who reported that these Indians had stolen his stock. This was enough; Lieut. Dunn was ordered to "recover the stock, disarm the Indians and bring them prisoners to camp." This Dunn testifies to himself before a Military Commission; his evidence is published in Senate Executive document, XXXIXth Congress, No. 26. He did not find any stock in the possession of the Indians that had been stolen, and, doubtless, understanding the purpose of his superior officer in sending him, he ordered his command to dismount and disarm the Indians, which was attempted. Of course the Indians resisted; a fight ensued, one or two soldiers were killed, and an Indian severely wounded. This was enough. War was declared against all the Indians; commands were sent out to kill them wherever and whenever found. Major Downing attacked a village of Indians at Cedar Canyon. Without making any demands upon them, or asking any questions, he opened fire upon men women and children, continued it a few hours, and then marched away to report that the "Indians killed, &c., &c." Lieut. Eyre, with a command, proceeded down the Smoky Hill. The first and only Indians he killed was a father and son, a Chief of the Cheyenness, named Lean-Bear, who, seeing troops pass through his country, and not understanding it, took his little son with him, and under a white flag approached the command. They were shot down like wolves, assassinated in cold blood, murdered in violation of every principle of honer. Our troops, previous to 1863, in that country, under the command of the gallant and was to force the Indians into a war with the United smated in cold blood, murdered in violation of every principle of honor. Our troops, previous to 1963, in that country, under the command of the gallant and lamented Sedgwick and other commanders, had gene-rally protected the Indians and respected the flag of truce. Now the bearers of such a flag were shot down like wolves and cut to pieces. Of course the Indians were surprised and alarmed; they at once concluded that our people had determined upon their exter-mination, and, in self-preservation, they must fight and fight with desperation to save themselves and families from becoming extinct, and where man so lost to every sentiment of honor and of jus-tice that can blame them for it? From that time the conflict has continued at a fearful cost of treasure and more costly blood, and, what is of more consenence, at the cost of our honor as a people.

During the Summer of 1864 the bloody

During the Summer of 1864 the bloody and disgraceful tragedy was enacted on the plains of our troops laboring to excel the Indians, as they did, in cruel atrocities upon the living and the dead. The whites saved none; all were killed—men, women, and children—with whom they came in contact. The Indians did better; some women and children captured were allowed to return to their people. While this was going on desperate attempts were made to induce the Secretary of War to order the return of the 2d Colorado Volunteers to Colorado from Missouri. No other regiment would answer. return of the 2d Colorado Volunteers to Colorado from Missouri. No other regiment would answer, because no other than Colorado regiments could vote in the Territory, and the Governor could not control the appointments of any other. He hoped to use the gallant volunteers for his own political purposes. As early as the 18th of August the Governor telegraphed to the Secretary of War (dispatches published in Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, 3d volume, on the "Sand Creek massacre"), among other things: "I earnestly request that Col. Ford's regiment of 2d Colorado Volunteers be immediately sent to our relief. It is impossible to exaggerate our danger." Again, on the 7th September, 1864: "Pray give positive orders for our 2d Colorado Cavalry to come out." "Pray give the order for our troops to come, as requested, at once."

On the 24th of that month Gen. Rosecrans was ordered by the War Department to send the second regiment out of his Department for service in Com-

In response to many urgent telegrams from the In response to many urgent telegrams from the officials in Colorado, authority was given by the War Department to raise and eouip the third regiment, for 100 days' service, who, before the expiration of the time for which they had enlisted, under the command of Chivington, fell upon a band of Indians on Sand Creek, while under the protection of our flag, and in the employ of our troops, and assassinated in cold blood 40 or 50 warriors and 120 women and children, mutilating them in the most horrible and disgusting manner, the facts of which are already familiar to the people of the United States, and for which we shall always have occasion to blash with shame and confusion whenever and wherever the "Sand Creek massacre of the 29th of November, Sand Creek massacre of the 27th of November, 1864, is spoken of."

"1864, isspoken of."

I have endeavored in these few notes to give the origin of a conflict which has assumed fearful import and most gigantic proportion, baffling the skill of our best officers, and involving a cost already of over 1,000 of our people, and over \$100,000,000, and now carried on at an expense of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per week, and what is of more consequence, the Indians are justified in their war against as, and we are entirely in the wrong. This Indian question is one of easy solution if justice is done, and the protection of the law is extended over the Indian; and one of yast importance to the American people, whose honor is impeached and whose treasury is depleted by its continuance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION-THE OLD RESERVATION POLICY TO BE ADOPTED.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7, 1867. The Commission determined to-day to proeed from here to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from thence to Omaha, Nebraska, there taking a steamer for the Upper Missouri to examine the land, with a view to the le cation of a reservation for the Sioux and other tribes in cation of a reservation for the Sioux and other tribes in a section of country north of the Yellowstone River. It is evident from the proceedings to-day that a majority of this Indian Commission are in favor—decidedly in favor—of a continuance of the old policy of reservations and the treating of the Indians as tribes or nations, instead of dealing with them as individuals, making them citizens of the United States—subject to the protection as well as to the penalties of law. The old policy of dealing with them as outside barbarians—wards of the Government, paupers dependant upon us for their subsistence and clothing. We are to encourage a continuance of their savage life—the maintenance of their trivial relations—instead of attempting their civilization by recognizing them as citizens of the United States, having a government of their own, making their own laws, and sending their own representatives to Congress.

Commissioner Sherman offered a resolution designating times of meeting the Indians at Fort Laramie and at Fort Zarah. The Sioux and other northern tribes at the former, the Cheyonnes and others of the southern Indians at the latter place, within the next four mouths, the Commission in the meantime going up the Missouri Riyer as far as Fort Euford to look at the landans.

Commissioner Tappan proposed to amend, to read instead of going north to go south, "to the South-West Indian Country and there hold a council with the Cherokee and other Indians now occupying and owning that section of country, with a view to the purchase of land and the settlement among them of the Indians now on the Plains, the object being to concentrate all the Indians in that territory preparatory to declaring them citizens of the United States and the establishment of a government ever them."

Commissioner Tappan's theory of the cause of our Indians for the United States and the establishment of a government ever them." section of country north of the Yellowstone River. It

Commissioner Tappan's theory of the cause of our In Adjourned till 10 o'clock to morrow.

dian troubles is simply from the fact that the Indians are, to all intents and purposes, outlaws—States and Territories, as well as individuals, encouraging the assassination and mutilation of all Indians by offering bounties for scalps, "scalps with ears on," as the people of Colorado express it, and the Indians having no legal protection from such an infamous proceeding. The recent transaction of our officers and men in Arizona, sclling captive Apache Indian children as slaves, and captive women to the enemy of their tribes, to be slaughtered, has never been equaled in atrocity and disnonor by any of the Indians, however degraded they may have been. Americans have every reason to blush with shame and indignation in consequence of the atrocities practiced by our troops, and under our flag, upon Indian men, women, and children. dian troubles is simply from the fact that the Indians are,

TERRIBLE TIDINGS FROM THE WEST-EIGHT RAILROAD-MEN AND TWO SETTLERS KILLEI -GREAT EXCITEMENT-SETTLERS FLYING FOR PROTECTION TO NORTH PLATTE STATION -MILITARY MOVEMENTS-A HOSTILE CON-FEDERATION -A FIGHT WITH INDIANS -ELEVEN KILLED, EIGHT TAKEN PRISONERS.

om Our Special Correspondent.

OMARO, Neb., Aug. 7, 1867. Just ten hours after my arrival from the West a rumor was abroad that the Indians, true to their promises, had made a dash at last on the railroad, and had burned a freight train, and killed seven men. Hurrying to the telegraph office, and placing myself in communication with friends near the scene of the disaster, I found that the story was too true. The true particulars are the following: Precisely at 8 a. m. Tuesday the 6th inst. the freight train left the Omaha Depot for the West. There were 17 cars loaded with valuable merchandise for Denver, Julesburg, and the gold mines. The only men with it were the engineer, fireman, two brakemen, and the conductor. The train reached Plum Creek Station in good time, 12:25, this morning. Plum Creek Station is 232 miles direct west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad, is 32 mbes west of Fort Kearney, 60 miles east of Fort McPherson, on the north side of the Platte River, and has borne during all Indian troubles the notoriety of being "the worst place on the road." Ten minutes after its arrival at Plum Creek Station, the tram left for the West, while behind it, at the distance of two miles, was another freight train bound west to Julesburg. After proceeding on its route six miles, the first train was suddenly precipitated from the track, the cars running into each other, smashing and crushing everything, while the contents were scattered around in the most inconceivable confusion. Simultaneously with this apparent accident, the Indians rose up from all sides and surrounded the entire train, yelling furiously. The Engineer, Brooks Bowers of Tolede, Ohio; George Henshaw, fireman; T. L. Barker, Jollet, fill, and Fred Louis of St. Louis, brakesmen, were immediately shot, scalped, and mutiliated in the most herrible manner. The conductor, Kinney, who was in the caboose at the time of the disaster, saw dark forms rising from the grounds, and rightly conjectured that this accident was caused by the Indians, Kinney quietly jumped down after securing a red flag, and ran with all speed backward along the track to meet the train whose reflector was seen glaring brightly like a star above the dark horizon. The yells of the Indians sounded shrill and sawage to the lonely man running for life, who was ever looking anxiously behind. Alone on thereas behind by the merciless Indians, while ahead beauned brighter and brighter the star of Hope. Onward he speed gasping for breath, the blood hald but a few short mis parted lips and dilated nostrils. Nearer and nearer sounded the loud thunder of the relief. What a joyful sound to the pursued! Almost unable to stand, he staggered like a drunken man on the track, and allowed the rays of the powerful reflector to fall upon him while he energetically raised his flag. The engineer of the train happilys saw him, and immediately whistled down b Railroad, is 32 mlies west of Fort Kearney, 60 miles east of Fort McPherson, on the north side of the Platte River, and has borne during all Indian troubles the notoriety of

They were prevented from common who were constantly on by the presence of the Indians, who were constantly on the alert to prevent such intentions.

News of the terrible disaster and massacre reached.

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News of the terrible disaster and massacre reached Omaha about 3 a. m. to-day, and as large a force as could be obtained was sent by special train to the wreck. A fearful' scene was presented them, a scattered "mass of embers, human bones, and thick clots of blood around." The whole seven bodies were thrown in by the Indians into the midst of the fire and burnt.

The passenger and freight train left here last night on time, and will continue to run regularly, going over that part of the road where any danger may be apprehended by daylight only.

Startling reports are over the country which state that the Indians who committed this outrage are a part of those who have been fed so long in the vicinity of the North Platte with Government rations, by Col. Patrick, their agent. I deem it unfair to lay the blame on them, simply because two days ago "Two Strike's" band separated from Spotted Tail's and went South. Two Strike with his band crossed the Platte River yesterday, and, eight miles south of Morrow's ranche, is reported to have made a junction with a party of Cheyennes on the war path, the latter on their way North.

It is true that two men were found killed, with their entire scalps taken off; but still "Two Strike" has heretofore manifested so much willingness to be friendly to the whites that your readers should be averase to believing them the guilty parties. That there is a confederation going on I have not the least doubt, from the fact (as you will find in a previous letter) that a large party of Sioux crossed the Black Hills, going cast; three days ago 200 Indians went north a short distance west of Columbus, which is only 63 miles from here, and the large band of Cheyennes, who, it is said, formed a junction at Morrow's Ranch, which is about 160 miles further west. Here we have three large parties converging together, on some premeditated purpose; may it not be for commencing in earnest the Indian war on the Platte!

Gen. Augur, on receipt of the fearful intellig

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.-The Convention recon ened at 7:15 p. m. Sundry remonstrances were presented against sectarian

donations, and memorials for the prohibition of liquor

donations, and memorials for the positions, and memorials for the positions was received from Controller Hill-house, stating that \$20,000 of United States stocks have been deposited with him as security in connection with building a railroad along the Upper Hudson. Referred. Also a communication from the Metropolitan Police Board, in regard to the number of policemen detailed in the several City Courts, and their pay. Referred.

A motion that the subject of the veto power of the Governor be taken from the Committee of the Whole, and referred to the Committee on Powers and Duties of the

Governor be taken from the Committee of the Whole: and referred to the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Legislature. Lost.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

For the better maintenance of public order, and the security of municipal and other local interests, there shall be created by nomination by the Governor and the consent of the Senate, an Executive Council of six members, who shall hold their office during the term for which the Governor is elected, unless sooner removed by law, or for cause, and who shall be known and designated as the Governor's Council:

First: A Secretary of State with powers and duties to be defined by law.

Second: An Attorney-General, who shall be a lawyer of not less than ten years' practice in the Courts.

Third: A Secretary of Public Police, with auxiliary Boards of Police in cities or districts, to be constituted by appointment in like manner whenever the public good may require, and the Legislature direct, and to report annually or when called upon to the Secretary of Police. Fourth: A Secretary of Fire Insurance with auxiliary Forth: A Secretary of Fire Insurance with auxiliary Forth: A Secretary of Fire Insurance with auxiliary Forth: A Secretary of Public Buildings. Parks, and Water Fronts, with auxiliary Boards in cities or districts, to be constituted by appointment in like manner, and to report annually, or when called upon.

Fifth: A Secretary of Financial Audit and Assessment, Sith: A Secretary of Financial Audit and Assessment,

tricts, &c.

Sixth: A Secretary of Financial Audit and Assessment
with auxiliary Boards in cities or districts, &c., and the
State Assessors and all Tax Commissioners appointed
under authority of the Governor and Senate shall report
annually to the Secretary of Financial Audit and Assess

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 12-Midnight.-In the House 'of Lords to-night the consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed. Earl Derby was present, and moved that the House recede from all of its amendments to the bill except the one providing for the representation of minorities, which had been accepted by the House of Commons. After a long debate the motion was put and carried in favor of the Government.

IRELAND. THE CASE OF CAPT. MORIARTY.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.-The case of Capt. Moriarty, who was arrested during the first Fenian outbreak in Kerry, and who has been on trial for treason before the Commission in that County, has resulted in the conviction of the accused. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 12-Evening .- It is again asserted that a meeting will certainly take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

THE FRIGATE NOVARA SAILING FOR VERA CRUZ. GIBRALTAR, Aug. 12.—The Austrian frigate Novara, which has been dispatched to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining and bringing back to Austria the remains of the late emperor Maximilian, after receiving from the Austrian Government her final orders, for which she has been waiting at this port, sailed today for Vera Cruz.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

COUNT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 12-Evening .- Count Von Bismarck, though suffering from an injury to his hand, occasioned by its having been caught in the door of a railway car, will preside on Thursday next at a meetof the Federal Council of the North German States, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Confederation.

REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 12.-A reduction has been made in the tariff duties on all cereals imported into the

Kingdom of Portugal. CHINA. MURDER OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER IN FOR-

LONDON, Aug. 11-Evening.-Information has been received here that an American ship recently attempted to make a landing at a port in the Island of Formosa, but that the officer in charge of the boat was killed by the natives. The name of the ship, as well as that of the murdered officer, are not given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. London, Aug. 12-Noon.-Gansols are firmer, and are quoted at 944 for money. United States Five-twenty bonds, 732; Illinois Central Railway shares, 774; Erie Railway shares, 46; Atlantic and Great Western of

Afternoon .- Consols for money have advanced ; and are now quoted at 943; United States Five-twenty bonds have also advanced 1, and the quotation now is 731; Illinois Central Railway shares, 774; Erie Railway shares, 46; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 221. Evening.-American securities have steadily advanced during the day, and closed buoyant at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 74; Illinois Central Railway shares, 772; Eric Railway shares, 461.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12-Evening.-United States bonds

closed steady at 772. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12-Noon.-Cotton is active and firmer; estimated sales to-day, 13,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 10id. The weather is favorable for the crops. Wheat, 13/10 for White California. Corn, 38/6 for New. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/11. Peas, 42/. Cheese, 52/. Beef, 142/6. Lard, 50/. Pork, 77/. Bacon 44/. Rosin-Common, 7/6.; Medium, 12/. Tallow 44/9. Pot Ashes, 31/. Spirits Turpentine, 33/3. Petro-

leum-Spirits, 8id.; Refined, 1/4. Cloverseed, 41/. Afternoon.-Cotton has advanced to lold, for Middling Uplands; Middling Orleans, 104d. Breadstuffs are without change. In the Provision market Pork has declined to 75/6, and Beef has declined to 134/. Lard, Cheese, and Bacon are unchanged. In the Produce market medium Rosin has declined to 11/. There is no change in other

Evening.-The Cotton market is buoyant, and prices are advancing. The following are the authorized closing quotations : Middling Uplands, 104d. ; Middling Orleans. 10id. The sales of the day exceed the noon estimate 2,000 bales, footing up 15,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market closed unchanged. Corn, 38/6 Wheat, 13/10. Barley, Oats, and Peas unchanged. The Provisions market closed dull. Pork, 75/6, and Beef, 134/ per bbl. Lard, 50/. Bacon, 44/. Cheese, 52/. Medium Rosin is quoted at 13/, and Common Wilmington at 7/6. Spirits Turpentine, 33/3. Tallow, 44/9. Petroleum-84d.

for Spirits, and 1/4 for Standard White.

London, Aug. 12—Nood.—No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar,
25/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Whale Oil, 222. Sperm Oil,
£115. Linseed Cakes, £9/15/. Linseed Oil, 240. Calcutta
Linseed, 68/6. Petroleum closed flat at Antwerp last
evening at £2f, 59c, for standard White.

Afternoon.—Lanseed Cakes have advanced to £10/5/.
The prices of other articles are the same as at noon.
Evening.—The London markets are unaltered.

BARBARITIES OF THE WAR-INTERFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS - MOVEMENT ON SPHAKIA-THE ARKADI. rom Our Special Correspondent

Episode after episode of this war pronounces it, in spite of the mendacity of English Cabinet Ministers, the most cruel and barbarous war of the century, and brings into fuller light the indomitable love of liberty and determination to regain it which has been shown more or less in all the Greek wars against the Turk. The last incident which we have to enliven our

life of horrors is the news that in a cave near Franko-Castelli 700 women and children, with a few menthe most credible accounts say 30-took refuge on the landing at that place of Omar Pasha. Being discovered and summoned to surrender, they refused, without hesitation, and on the bashi-bazouks attempting to force an entrance, every man who exposed himself was shot down at once. The entrance of the cave was high on a hill-side in a cliff, with sheer rock below, so no smoking-out was possible. Mining was then resorted to, and boring a shaft from the mountain above to drop live shells down through; but the former expedient only enlarged the aperture slightly, and the latter did not succeed from the depth of rock to be bored through. The mining was, however, continued, and the new and splendid iron-clads tried their 150-pounders on the entrance, breaking much rock but no resolution. The inmates replied to a new summons, "We are 30, but we defy your 30,000, and will never surrender." This continued nearly a week, when news reached the consuls by the wounded Turks who came from there, and their friends in Canca, and shortly after by letters from the mountains, when several of the consular corps waited on the Vice-Governor and signified to him that the thing had attracted their attention, inviting him to send word to Omar Pasha that the world expected the usages of civilized warfare from him, and would held him responsible for any harbarity. Finally, the down at once. The entrance of the cave was high the usages of civilized warfare from him, and would hold him responsible for any barbarity. Finally, the Wizard, English gunboat, steamed round, and the commander signified in person to the Pasha that the commander signified in person to the raise of the continuance of such proceedings might be dangerous, and assured him that henceforward nothing but blockade would be attempted, and so two block-houses or redoubts are built on either side of the opening of the cave at the nearest convenient points, and the Sixdar Fleron waits for their surrender to

and the Sirdar Ekrum waits for their surrender to him in person, while his troops are working their costly way toward Sphakia.

About two weeks ago they commenced their movement on Sphakia from Franko-Castelli and Krapi as direct and main attacks, another division operating from Retimo toward Kallikrati, and another still from Selinos, while another ravages Kissamos as diversions, which no doubt they are to the bashibazouks. The attacks from Franko-Castelli and Krapi were repulsed disastrously, Omar Pusha, commauding the former in person, losing 500 killed and wounded, to the good generalship of Coroneos and Mehemet Pasha at Krapi, an unknown number. A general assault was then ordered, and on the side of Menemet Pasha at Krapi, an unknown number. A general assault was then ordered, and on the side of Franko-Castelli met the same fate as the former, while that from Krapi, fighting slowly along, finally, want.

after a day's hard fighting, gained possession of a part of Arkyfo, but were immediately cut up by the reënforcements arriving to the Christians, and since reenforcements arriving to the Christians, and since three days has had all his communications cut off, while reports from the Christian side say that he cannot even get water. Bodles of men hold the entire plain, which is a huge crater, having no outlet except subtestancean. To get in or out is pretty much the same thing. The ravines below by which help might come are also held by considerable forces, and they express great confidence in being able to keep the trap shut, and Mehemet and his 5,000 men in it. Meanwhile, the other divisions are met far from the point of junction, one fighting near Agios Constantinos and the other near Retimo, where the Cretans hold every pass with obstinacy which, if it had discipline behind it, would soon end the war.

the war.

Meanwhile, the Arkadi lands body after body of men, arms, and ammunition, without difficulty of danger, since her late fight, for no Turk cares to measure force with her; and two mates for her have arrived in Greece, and will be at work this week.

arrived in Greece, and will be at work this week.

The barbarities of the war go on in an increasing ratio. The troops on their march to Kissamos passed through a little village known as Agia Gerani, or Gerami on the map, a place of 40 or 50 houses, which has long ago submitted and asked protection. They got it of the Turkish kind, for when the army had passed, twenty-two women and children were missing from the small population. Not only in this place, but in Ptolania, a larger town, all the women and children of both sexes down to the age of seven or eight were violated, everybody rolbed, and many or eight were violated, everybody robbed, and many

old persons murdered. An old priest was impaled and left to die in this burning Summer sun. Of these things as probabilities, but by the very nature of the war not to be testified to by the living except their perpetrators, the British Government is regularly and officially informed, and yet Lord Derby declares before the world that they are the fabrications of newsmongers. The curse of cruchied humanity rest on his perjured soul, and that of Crete on his memory.

JUDGE FISHER AND MR. BRADLEY.

MEETING OF THE BAR-AN INVESTIGATION RESOLVED UPON.

Washington, Aug. 12 .- Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the members of the bar was held this morning in the Criminal Court Room of the City Hall, to consider the order of Judge Fisher, dismissing Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, senr. from the roll of Attorneys, Mr. Merrick called the meeting to order, and upon his metion Mr. W. D. Davidge was called to the Chair, and Mr. T. Cartet Marbury was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated that all knew the object of the meeting, and he was

that all knew the object of the meeting, and he was ready to receive any proposition.

Mr. Ashford said every one knew why this meeting had been convened. It had somehow got abroad that this meeting had been called in hostifity to the Court. He was not authorized to speak for his brethren of the bary but for himself he would say be did not come here in any spirit of hostility. The subject that had called them together was one of great delicacy, and should be approached with care. It is the duty of the bar to support, protect, and defend the dignity of the bench, and he fon one would never be found participating in any meeting hostile to the bench. As expressive of his views he submitted the following proposition:

hostile to the bench. As expressive of his views he sub-mitted the following proposition:

It is due alike to the bench and the bar, the dignity, independence, and honor of which we should watch with care, and labor to preserve, that the facts and circums-stances which led to the action of Judge Fisher, in orders-ing the name of Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, sr., to be stricken from the roll of attorneys, should be investigated; and, inasmuch as the action of Judge Fisher has left the bar uninformed as to the facts and circumstances inducing such action on his part, the importance of the subject demands that we should not proceed hastly, or under the influence of any personal or partisan prejudice, less the judgment pronounced should not commend itself to all men of correct principles and well-balanced minds. Therefore, be it

the judgment pronounced should not commend itself to all men of correct principles and well-balanced minds. Therefore, be if — gentlemen be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to inquire into and ascertain the facts and circumstances of the disagreement between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, arising in the course of the trial of John H. Surratt, and upon which Judge Fisher passed the order dismissing Mr. Bradley, and that they report the same with such recommendation as they may deem advisable to the Bar at a meeting, to be held on the — day of —, 1867, at 10 'clock.''

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the first blank was filled by inserting seven members, and the second and third blanks by inserting first Tuesday of September. The Chair appointed Messrs. P. R. Fendall, John C. Kennedy, J. J. Coombs, Wm. H. Phillips, Enoch Totten, Walker S. Cox, and S. D. McPherson as the Committee of Seven. Subsequently Mr. Davidge was added to the Committee and made Chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

It is proper to say, with reference to the above maching, that the members of the bar this morning applied to Judge Cartler for the privilege to use the court-room. He stated that the room could not be used if the meeting was to be held in a spirit of hostillity to the Court; but if it was to be held with a view of explanation and reconciliation, he would permit its use. The court-room was densely crowded during the proceedings of this meeting.

INTERNAL EEVENUE DECISIONS.

Washington, Aug. 12 .- The special tax of a retail dealer is at the rate of \$10 per annum; that of a retail liquor dealer at the rate of \$25 per annum. All

retail liquor dealer at the rate of \$25 per annum. All special taxes become due on the first day of May in each year, or on commencing any trade, business, or profession upon which such tax is by law imposed. In the formed case the tax is to be reckoned for one year, and in the listier case proportionally for that part of the year, from the first day of the month in which liability to special tax first commenced, to the first day of May following. Of section 74. When a retailer changes his business to that of a retail liquor-dealer, he should be reassessed in an amount equal to the difference between the tax imposed upon a retail dealer for the same time. Suppose the change to be made in September. The tax of a retail liquor-dealer for the remaining portion of the special tax year, and that imposed upon a retail dealer for the same time. Suppose the change to be made in September. The tax of a retail liquor-dealer for the remaining portion of the special tax year is 1.6665; that of a retail dealer for the same period is \$666; \$10 the difference between these two sums is the amount to be reassessed. An auctioneer should not be required to return for taxation under section 38 the sales made by him for the United States.

The regalias or trappings of Masons, Odd Fellows, or other similar organizations are not clothing or articles of dress within the meaning of the Internal Revenue laws, but are to be regarded merely as ornaments or articles for a particular use, and taxable at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem, from and after March 1, 1867, as a manufacture not otherwise provided for.

Money paid by passengers for food cannot be regarded as constituting a part of the gross receipts of a steamboat or other vessel for their transportation. If separate and distinct sums are paid, one for transportation and the other for food, the amounts received for the latter need not be returned for taxation under section 103. An excessive charge for food, however, and a corresponding low charge for transportation should be looked much as he thinks to be a fair proportionate amount for the use of the furniture. A person doing an express busi-ness is not liable to special tax as express carrier of agent, unless his gross receipts from such business ex-ceed \$1,000 per annum; but he is subject to a tax of three per centum upon all his gross receipts from such business, regardless of their amount.

INFAMOUS CRIME OF A CLERGYMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.-The Rev. H. Wendt, who for two years past has been Superintendents of an Orphans' Asylum at Philadelphia, was arrested here yesterday by Policeman McLean, for perpetrating, rape on no less than seven little girls who were under his charge. Wendt had been here only a few days. He is a regularly ordained Lutheran clergyman. He confesses that he has done wrong. He was taken to Philadelphia. last evening.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT DISCOVERED. St. Louis, Aug. 12 .- It is believed that the Government has been defrauded out of millions of dollars. by a system of collecting money on forged soldiers' discharges, transportation vouchers, &c., recently discovered. It is said that many persons moving in respectable society have been engaged in this business, and that developments of a most startling character may be ex-

METEORIC DISPLAY AT POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 12 .- A fine meteoric display was witnessed here between 2 and to clock this morning. Three very large and brilliant meteors, passed from north-west to south, and hundreds of smaller ones were seen.

THE PLAGUE IN MAURITIUS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Advices from Mau-ritius to May 6, represent that 10,000 persons had died of the plague during one month.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Ang. 12.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Accounts from the eastern part of Maryland report the corn in the highlands improving, but in the lowlands it is backward and unpromising on account of the wet season. The peach crop will be the largest for several years.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Cotton crop accounts continue favorable from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. The caterpliar has, appeared in some sections, but no serious damage has been done. The wheat and corn crops have been the largest for many years. The abundant yield has saved thousands from starvation, and there are now no accounts of suffering from line sections hereteiore in wants.